

SERVIA.

STERN STRUGGLE

THE DWINA.

GERMANS REPULSED.

Desperate fighting is reported from Servia. After effecting a junction at Tetovo (south-east of Prishtina), the Bulgarian army, under German officers, entered Perlepe (south of Veles).

The Rome "Tribuna" says that the Entente has demanded the demobilisation of the Greek army, or its withdrawal from Salonica, and is awaiting a reply.

The French envoy to Greece (M. Denys Cochin) was received in Greece with great enthusiasm.

The Germans' attempt to cross the Dwina at several points below Dwinsk were frustrated.

The Italians captured a strong entrenchment near Gorizia (20 miles north-west of Trieste), in which were heaps of bodies of the enemy and much war material.

British and French Ministers conferred in Paris on Tuesday.

A hospital ship struck a mine in the Channel, and sank. Seventy-five persons were drowned.

WAR COUNCIL.

IN PARIS.

FRANCO-FRENCH MINISTERS.

LONDON, Nov. 17.

The Foreign Office announces that Mr. Ignatius (Prime Minister), Sir Edward Grey (Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs), H. A. J. Balfour (First Lord of the Admiralty), and Mr. Lloyd George (Minister of War), have arrived in Paris for consultation with the French Government.

It is officially announced that Mr. Asquith and his colleagues were accompanied to Paris by military, naval, and diplomatic advisers.

A Paris message states that the first Anglo-French War council was held there yesterday, and was participated in by Messrs. Asquith, Balfour, Lloyd George, and Sir Edward Grey, representing Britain, and M. Briand (Premier), General Gallieni (Minister of War), Lyautey (Minister for Marine), and General Joffre (Commander-in-Chief of the French army), representing France.

The British Ministers were entertained at lunch, at which General Joffre, General Gallieni, M. Vivian, M. Ribot, and M. Lamee, were present. They will dine with President Poincaré at the Elysée to-night.

EXCITING INCIDENT.

IN SWEDISH WATERS.

LONDON, Nov. 17.

Rutherford Copenhagen correspondent sends a sensational incident. The British steamer Thelma left Trelleborg for Gothenburg. During the passage a German destroyer in the vicinity of Landskrona chased her into Swedish territorial waters. The Swedish torpedo-boat Poljud approached the Thelma, forcing them to return to the destroyer. The Poljud then ran between the two vessels and the captain informed the German he would use any means necessary to prevent the steamer's capture.

Both warships cleared for action and lay for some minutes opposite each other. There was an ominous silence, when the destroyer suddenly withdrew, leaving the Swedes in possession of the field.

BRITISH FINANCE BILL.

AUSTRALIAN WOOL TRADE.

LONDON, Nov. 18.

When the House of Commons went into Committee on the Finance Bill, Mr. McKeown (Chancellor of the Exchequer) gave a new clause to meet the case of goods manufactured in Britain, sold to a non-resident, and then resold to a retailer here. He said the case the Government did not wish to touch was that of the Australian merchant who sold wool to an English or French merchant in London.

The new clause in the finance bill was agreed to. Mr. McKeown (Chancellor of the Exchequer) agreed to exempt soldiers and sailors income not exceeding £300 from increased income tax.

INTERED GERMANS.

SUGGESTED REMOVAL.

LONDON, Nov. 18.

It is reported from Washington that the American Government, in answer to the American protest, denies that any shots were fired at the Ancona after she came to a stop, or that any shots were fired at lifeboats containing passengers. The crew of the Ancona attempted to escape after warning, therefore a torpedo was fired, but ample time was given the passengers to escape. The fault was entirely that of the crew, who failed to heed the warning.

WESTERN FRONT.

RUIN OF WAR.

THE ARTOIS BATTLEFIELD.

LONDON, Nov. 17.

Mr. Philip Gibbs, war correspondent for the "Daily Chronicle," describing the battlefield in Artois, says: "It is the most awful I have seen in the grim suggestiveness of war at its worst. The very earth, with its white blotches of clay pock-marked with the innumerable shell craters, is now truly 'dead ground.' Everywhere there are fragments of broken weapons and shells, like bottles in a rubbish heap. Worse things lie about—fragments of human bodies, half-buried corpses, poor tragic relics of mutilated men—they lie in water pools clutching the mud. One turns coldly from these bundles of rags, with bones protruding. The place was once a German shelter. It is now wrecked beyond description—a mass of chairs, broken carboys, and shattered bones."

This was the work of 1,100 French guns and 300,000 shells which were flung over the countryside before the infantry attack was made, and of the German guns, which battered the Notre Dame de Lorette since the days of the French victory and sacrifice.

The village of Abain is a ghastly picture—a hideous proof of the strife-twisted iron, mingled with boots, helmets, furniture, and parapetans. In one German dugout I found a splendid piano. When returning from this fearful sight, limping men, in bloodstained bandages, and the stark figure of a French soldier being wheeled on a stretcher, completed the picture of the awful horrors and ruin of war.

FRENCH COMMUNIQUE.

A communiqué states:—There is violent cannonading on both sides of Loos, Ancre, and Souchez.

We exploded two mines in the Argonne, destroying German trenches over a large area.

HOSPITAL SHIP.

MINED IN THE CHANNEL.

RESCUE SHIP ALSO SUNK.

SERIOUS LOSS OF LIFE.

LONDON, Nov. 17.

The War Office states that the hospital ship Anglia struck a mine in the channel to-day and sank. Out of 375 on board, about 300 were saved.

Another mine sank a rescuing ship.

Replying to a question in the House of Commons to-night, Mr. Bonar Law, Secretary of State for the Colonies, said he had no information he could communicate respecting the loss of the hospital ship Anglia in the Channel.

There were 400 wounded soldiers aboard at the time.

The tragic loss of the Anglia in sight of land adds a bright page to the brave story of the British race. Like the heroes of Birkenhead, the wounded were bare, and showed splendid courage. They calmly awaited the end.

FRENCH ENVOYS VISIT.

A Athens message states that the Premier, M. Scouloudis, and the Minister of War, Gen. Gouva, the French envoy to Greece, who received a great ovation.

The wounded, nurses, doctors, and sailors were clinging on. Then they disappeared, the Lancastria lowered her boats and participated in the rescue. Soon after she was mined, the mate being blown from the rigging. All were saved. The Lancastria's mates were flying the Red Cross.

THE KING'S SYMPATHY.

The King has written to Mr. A. J. Balfour (First Lord of the Admiralty) as follows:—"I am shocked to hear of the loss of the Anglia, which recently brought me across the Channel. I grieve over the loss incurred, and trust the survivors have not suffered from their terrible exposure. I offer my heartfelt sympathy for the families of those who have perished."

FOULED A MINE.

The Anglia fouled a floating mine at midday on the starboard side. The vessel listed heavily, but floated for 30 minutes. Several warships, which raved to her assistance, found the Anglia badly down by the head, with the propellers racing high in the air. One vessel was able to pass under the stern and take off 40 men, of whom two died before reaching the shore.

THE EMPIRE.

AN IMPERIAL PROBLEM.

LONDON, Nov. 18.

Lord Milner, speaking at King's College, said he was painfully conscious that the Empire question had hitherto not attracted the masses, while the working classes even distrusted treachery by neutral States. But the war had awakened public opinion to the fact that the Empire did not mean militarism, but the organic union of free peoples.

"The Empire," he said, "appended more to the colonies than to the motherland. The League of Monarchs, re-arranged by the Emperor, was completed in principle before war broke out, but the original conception was more comprehensive than, and perhaps, the only opportunity for doing something decisive. We will find ourselves after the war forced up against the Imperial problem. If we worked the obstinate Empire material into a new organic body, it will be some compensation for the terrible sufferings caused by the war."

THE ANCONA.

AUSTRIAN VERSION.

LONDON, Nov. 18.

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THE BALKANS.

VIOLENT FIGHTING.

FRENCH ENVOY.

LONDON, Nov. 18.

It is reported from Athens that after effecting a junction at Tetovo, the Bulgarian army, under German officers, entered Perlepe (south of Veles). The Serians retreated to Ochrida (north-west of Monastir). Panic prevails in Monastir, and the inhabitants are preparing to abandon the town. Allied reinforcements have been sent towards Monastir.

Furious fighting is reported in the Bahama Pass. The Bulgarian vanguards and Serbian rear-guards are fighting with knives.

The Bulgarians abandoned attacks on the French front on the left bank of the Cerna. West of Krivolak they fell back on Arkangel heights, abandoning many dead. The Bulgarians lost 4,000 in three days. The French losses were slight.

The Rome "Tribuna" says that the Entente has demanded the demobilisation of the Greek army or its removal from Salonica. The village of Abain is a ghastly picture—a hideous proof of the strife-twisted iron, mingled with boots, helmets, furniture, and parapetans. In one German dugout I found a splendid piano. When returning from this fearful sight, limping men, in bloodstained bandages, and the stark figure of a French soldier being wheeled on a stretcher, completed the picture of the awful horrors and ruin of war.

BULGARIAN OFFENSIVE.

The Bulgarians are enveloping the Bahama Pass and impelling three Serbian regiments and a large section of artillery.

Salonica advises that the Bulgarians, after the French success on the left bank of the Cerna, withdraw northwards.

The inhabitants of Monastir are still in the city and are leaving the city owing to the Bulgarian advance. From Gostivar, which is south of Tetovo. Moreover, the situation in the Nachani front is serious, as many as the Bulgarians have been reinforced towards Ushka.

Sanguinary and desperate fighting in the Tetovo region continues on both sides being continually reinforced. It is stated that the Bulgarians, after enormous sacrifices, have taken Tetovo. The Bulgarians, who had been heavily reinforced towards Ushka and Veles, began a frantic offensive in order to maintain their advance in this region, and thus prevent the junction of the northern Serbian Armies.

The arrival of a Turkish regiment is reported at Veles.

ENEMY SUBMARINES.

The Rome "Tribuna" says it is reported that allied warships have captured six enemy submarines in the Aegean Sea.

A message from Bucharest states:—A Royal decree authorises the requisitioning of all materials essential for national defence. This is interpreted to mean that Romania cannot longer maintain her neutrality.

A Geneva message says that three Bulgarian divisions, 13 batteries to each, are proceeding to Bahama and Krushevatz with a view to occupying Perlepe. The Bulgarians, despite furious Serbian resistance, are progressing towards Subagora.

Twenty-three German batteries have been sent to Strumitsa.

HORRORS OF WAR.

REMOVING RELIGIOUS BARRIERS.

LONDON, Nov. 18.

Lord Haldane, speaking at Hampton, said he had been criticised for not warning the country and his colleagues about the war. The fact was that he conveyed considerable information to his colleagues. They immediately began activities, which resulted in our command of the sea, and for which Germany would not have been in Paris and Calais. All he had done had been recorded. He did not fear the result when his actions were revealed at the proper time.

THE RUSSIAN FRONT.

The Germans are making a further attempt to get command of the Dwina River in the Dwinsk area, but the official communiqué from Petrograd this morning states that attempts to cross the stream at several places have been repulsed. This represents a counter-attack in the Russian advance to the Riga front, in the Kommerz region, and if it could succeed it would be a stroke of great importance to the Entente.

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THE ANGLA DISASTER.

The tragedy of the Anglia disaster is heightened by the fact that it was purely accidental, and that the engine of destruction which sank the vessel was in all probability a British mine. There is little chance of recovering the vessel, as the old plan of securing the line of the Dwina, though the direct attack upon Riga, at the mouth of the stream, has definitely failed. The Russian representations concerning the position in the Dwinsk neighbourhood have so far been confirmed by cables from Riga, which indicate that the German advance on a narrow front has in no way altered the general situation.

MAILED IN BRUSSELS.

On the pretext of recurrence of

air raids and of information being supplied to the enemy locally, the German authorities announce the quartering of troops upon the inhabitants at Brussels.

A proclamation has withdrawn the pledge against the quartering of troops in 1914 in return for the city's payment of 15,000,000 francs.

MERCHANT SHIPPING.

LONDON, Nov. 18.

The R.M.S. Moldavia, which left Sydney on October 2, and the steamer Eubanga have arrived at London. The steamer Navarino, which left Westport, N.Z., on October 25, has arrived at Tai Tai.

INTERED OFFICIAL.

CANCELLATION ORDER.

MELBOURNE. Thursday.

Residents of Traralgon were astounded to learn that Rudolph Schmidt, a former post office employee, who was interned as a "disloyal and disaffected" subject of his Majesty, was subsequently learned from the Secretary of State for War that Schmidt had been released on giving a bond for his services to the Entente. The Bond of Loyalty, which Schmidt had signed, was being required to be returned to him.

The Greek Legation announces that Britain will allow Greek merchantmen to proceed to their destination but will not permit further loading.

DR. DILLON'S REVELATIONS.

The newspapers indicate a crisis in the Greek situation.

ROUTE MARCHES NOT FAVoured.

LONDON, Nov. 18.

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OFFICIAL ADVICE.

LONDON, Nov. 18.

The Balkan correspondent of the "Journal" says:—"The Balkan expedition is in a critical position. Our enemies have decided to nip the Entente in the bud. The German submarine fleet has increased five-fold. When the Austro-Germans and Turks reach the Greek frontiers Greece will hesitate no longer. She will decline to continue the neutrality hitherto accorded the Entente. Let no appearance deceive us. The situation requires decisive action."

RECRUITING.

PICTURES FOR TOMORROW.
12.30 p.m.—A. H. Hudson & Sons, Ltd., in conjunction with R. A. McQueen and Co., will present "Recruiting," at the Royal Exchange, Captain-General of the Guards, will preside. Speakers: Corporal McQueen and Q.M.S. O'Brien, Gallipoli.

4.30 p.m.—Associated Life, Fire, and Marine Insurance Companies, Wool Hall Room, Royal Exchange, Captain-General of the Guards, will preside. Speakers: Mr. H. J. Price, M.L.A.; Mr. Lee (Gibson), Sergeant Costes, and Corporal McQueen.

4.30 p.m.—City Council general staff and outside workers, Wool Hall Room, Royal Exchange, Mr. R. Atkinson Price, M.L.A., Private Secretary, Gibbons, and Private Magistrate, A.M.C.

5 p.m.—Theatre Royal, Queen's Theatre, Speakers: Corporal McQueen and Q.M.S. O'Brien, Gallipoli.

CAMPAIGN CONTINUES.

ADDRESSES TO WORKERS.

Last yesterday afternoon there was a recruiting meeting in the Drury-street boardroom of the Town Hall. Mr. R. Price, M.L.A., Q.M.S. O'Brien, and Corporal McQueen addressed the City Council street-cleaning and maintenance staff. About half a dozen men gave in their names.

Mr. Price, in his speech, referred to the exposure of German methods of creating industrial strife in neutral countries, which was published in the "Daily Mail."

In the morning Q.M.S. O'Brien and Staff-surgeon Major Heggie held a "supplementary meeting" at Sergeant's bakery, securing three more recruits.

To-day Q.M.S. O'Brien and Corporal McQueen proceeded to the South Coast. They will address a recruiting meeting at Balgownie.

THE KANGAROOS.

NEW ROUTE MARCH.

YASS, Thursday. A conference of delegates from the Southern Recruiting Association was held at Yass. Representatives from Wagga, Narrabri, Junee, Burringbar, Gunning, Goulburn, and Yass attended. Wagga had 122 recruits presented. Yass had 100. Junee, 100. Wagga decided on the first march to be held on January 1st. Wagga has already 122 recruits presented. Junee, 100. Yass has not made a start. The principle of the Yass conference was that the men who came to the march would come to a mutual understanding. The date of the Yass march has been fixed as the most suitable date for the march from Junee. General Trotter, Hartmuth, Crampton, and Cowra pointed to the fact that the harvesting would go in some cases, into February, into March. It followed that the influences and that it would be difficult to fix a certain date; but all the local associations promised assistance. All would assist in the way they could power either the Wagga or the Yass march.

The Wagga delegates said they were committed to December 1st, and to defer the route march until after the harvest, or a journey in the hottest part of the year.

A delay until January would also mean that by the time camp training would commence the weather would be bad. The weather in the spring were doubtful. December should be the latest date to start.

On the motion of Mr. Gunning (Gunning) it was decided that the Yass-Wagga march should commence on December 1, and that the men should be known as the "Kangaroos."

It was decided that the Southern authorities should be asked to allow the Yass committee to act as organisers. Captain (Mold) June, and Messrs. A. Shaw (Yass), C. C. Collins (Junee), Gibson (Burringbar), and F. P. O'Brien (Narrabri) were appointed an executive committee to administer the business and generally control the business part of the march. The Yass committee will be responsible for each recruiting association, which will also be responsible for all details of equipment, food supplies, as far as possible, transport expenses, and other details, such as horses and half-a-dozen motor cars have been offered, and a three-horse lorry and horses have been loaned. The military have agreed to assist the march in every way.

The suggested itinerary is as follows:

December 1. Wagga to Hardenberg; 3rd, Blandford; 2nd, Tocumla; 4th, Junee; 5th, Blandford; 6th, Narrabri; 7th, Burringbar; 8th, Framton; 9th, Framton to Contamunda; 9th, Contamunda to Wallendbeen; 10th, Wallendbeen to Murrumburrah; 11th, Murrumburrah to Junee; 12th, Junee to Goulburn; 13th, Goulburn to Bowring; 14th, Bowring to Yass; 16th, Yass to Rees Jones' to Jerrawa; 17th, Jerrawa to Wagga; 18th, Wagga to Burringbar; 21st, Burringbar to Balbriggan; 22nd, Balbriggan to Yarras; 23rd, Broadmeadow to Yarras; 24th, Yarras to Goulburn (stay at Goulburn over Christmas).

SOUTH COAST RECRUITS.

A representative delegation from Nowra and the South Coast Recruiting Association was introduced to the District Commandant yesterday by Mr. Frank D. P. Fitzpatrick, the Director of Recruiting and Immigration Bureau. Arrangements were arrived at between the commandant and the delegation for a route march from Nowra along the South Coast to Sydney, the march to commence on November 30.

ENLISTMENTS.

The number of men accepted at Victoria Barracks yesterday was 59; at the Town Hall, 22; at the Board of Health, 12. A total for the day of 82.

The following figures of country enlistments from Monday to Wednesday have been supplied to the Premier by the military authorities:—Goulburn, 12; Armidale, 21; Narrabri, 12; Dubbo, 12; Contamunda, 22; Lithgow, 12; Total, 101.

Sergeant E. J. Hooke, was entertained by his wife, and presented with a sheepskin vest and other gifts.

Corporal S. Richards (of Sans Souci) and Private Ida Waters were entertained at Kangaroo, and each was presented with a sheepskin vest.

A GREEN INN QUESTION.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE HERALD. Sir.—The "Ailes' Day Barometer" rises so slowly, as I fully expected it would, and I think the majority of the people now know that the cause is not the same as that of the "Ailes' Day Fund." When "Australia Day" fund was initiated, I, for one, felt serious misgivings as to the wisdom to bring it in, but because of the fact that it was to be subscribed for the benefit of the sick and infirm, and all the best and brightest sympathies of all us Aussies go out to those Allies. But again we wonder whether our money will go to the right people, to spend it in the right way, so that in the end the people it is subscribed for, quickly.

It is all very well putting these funds into the hands of the "right people," who, though well meaning, appear to be impractical in their methods. Why not have over the money given to the Australian Red Cross, and let the Government take care of the rest? The Chamber of Commerce, to be administered by smart business men, in the same business and practical way as their War Food Fund has been.

Well, I am ready with my £100, but I want to know who is going to handle it, and where it is going, otherwise I should prefer to send the money to the Red Cross, and etc.

W. F. OGILIVE.
Ipswich, Glen Innes, Nov. 16.

The Premier said in reply to Mr. Ogilvie, that the controllers of the fund are business men and women. The president is a politician who was sent to give to "Ailes' Day" for fear that the money will be either misspent or delayed. It will be despatched by telegram to London, and to the Australian Expeditionary Force, the nominees will have an early date to take up their duties in London.

BREAD MONOPOLY.

MR. HALL'S SCHEME.

RECEIVED COLDLY BY THE CAUCUS.

EXPENDITURE OF £400,000.

CAMPAIGN CONTINUES.

ADDRESSES TO WORKERS.

THE SYDNEY MORNING HERALD, FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 19, 1915.

EXAMINATIONS.

UNIVERSITY JUNIOR TO BE ABOLISHED.

IMPORTANT ALTERATIONS.

PUBLIC WORKS COMMITTEE.

HOW FEES ARE CHARGED.

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